



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Subsequent events \* \* \* incline me to think that the case was not one of plague.

The agent of the company declined to submit to any measures beyond disinfection, and she sailed for Portland, via Victoria, British Columbia, on the 7th instant, with a bill practically foul.

I am, sir, very respectfully, STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

PERU.

*Two cases of yellow fever in Callao Bay.*

LIMA, PERU, April 11, 1896.

SIR: A well-defined case of yellow fever in the bay of Callao, as decided by the Callao board of health, resulted in the death of the patient several days ago.

A rigid quarantine of the ship *Mapocho*, on which the sick man came from Guayaquil, was established, and no new cases have occurred. The ship is still in quarantine.

I am, etc., J. A. MCKENZIE,  
United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Under date of April 13, 1896, the United States consul at Callao reports as follows:

Five deaths from smallpox were reported in the papers in Callao on two days last week, and an increase (not given) of cases. The Lima papers also reported an increase of smallpox in Lima, as shown by 42 cases in lazaretto.

The steamship *Low* took a priest aboard at Guayaquil, who was found to have yellow fever when the vessel arrived here on the 5th instant. The priest died on the 8th, and was buried on San Lorenzo Island. The vessel has been strictly quarantined since her arrival. No other case has broken out so far.

WEST INDIES.

*Quarantine against arrivals from Rio de Janeiro.*

COPENHAGEN, April 21, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this legation has been this day officially notified by the minister of foreign affairs that the government of the Danish West Indies has declared a quarantine of fifteen days against vessels arriving from the port of Rio de Janeiro, in view of the epidemic of yellow fever and other maladies prevailing at that port.

I have the honor, etc., JOHN E. RISLEY,  
United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.—Two weeks ended April 23, 1896. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

*Governors Harbor*.—Two weeks ended April 25, 1896. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of May 2, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows: